



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—One case of smallpox, probably imported.*

Assistant Surgeon McClintic reports, April 18, as follows:

During the weeks ended April 9 and 16, respectively, 8 bills of health were issued and 3 vessels fumigated and given certificates.

So far no requests for fumigation have been received from vessels sailing for Louisiana or Texas ports. No yellow fever is reported at this port. The weather continues dry, and mosquitoes are not so plentiful as they will be later on, when the rainy season begins. I visited one case of smallpox in the pesthouse. It is claimed that this case was imported from a neighboring village.

*Report from Veracruz—Mortality—Fumigation of vessels to destroy mosquitoes.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lumsden reports, April 18, as follows:

During the week ended April 16, 1904, there were recorded in the city of Vera Cruz 35 deaths (56 per 1,000 annual death rate) from all causes, including 2 from pernicious fever and 8 from tuberculosis. No new cases of yellow fever, smallpox, or other quarantinable disease were reported.

There was a fall of about 10° F. in the temperature, due to a "norther" on the night of April 9. The weather continued cool until April 13, when there was a fairly heavy rain, followed by clear, warm weather. The average maximum daily temperature in the shade was about 85° F. for the last four days of the week. The number of mosquitoes is gradually increasing.

The following vessels, bound for United States ports, were fumigated by the burning of sulphur, 2 pounds to each 1,000 cubic feet of space in all compartments, for the purpose of killing mosquitoes, and so certified: April 12, Norwegian steamship *Norheim*, bound for New Orleans; April 12, Norwegian steamship *Malm*, bound for Galveston; April 14, American cable steamship *Mexican*, bound for Galveston. These vessels, while being fumigated, were anchored in the extreme outer part of the harbor, to windward of and at least 300 meters from other vessels and the shore, and were required to put to sea immediately upon completion of the fumigation.

PANAMA.

*Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels.*

Surgeon Perry reports, April 10, as follows:

During the week ended April 9, 1904, the following vessels cleared for United States ports: British steamship *Nicaraguan* for New Orleans, April 4, with 46 crew and 19 passengers; American steamship *Seguranca* for New York, April 5, with 66 crew and 60 passengers, and American schooner *Frederika Schepp* for New York, April 9, with 8 crew and no passengers.